O OTH NUBBULLIANS.

The Bombay portion of the Indian mail had arrived in London, with dates from Bombay to the 15th of August, and Calcutta to the 27th of July. The newspaper accounts are very voluminous, but the ollowing is a condensed statement of the facts:

Delhi had not fallen up to the 29th of July. The be sieging army was attacked by the mutineers on the 14th, 18th, and 23d of July, and suffered a loss of over 500 men in the several encounters, but the assailants were repulsed on each occasion with great slaughter. Among severely wounded was Adjutant General Chamber-

The Neemuch mutineers and a body of fanatics are staed to have joined the sepoys in Delhi.

General Reid, owing to ill health, had relinquished the command before Delhi, and it was held by General Wil-

Gen. Nicholson, with strong reinforcements, was ex pected to reach Delhi by the middle of August. On his way he had fallen in with the Sealkote mutineers, and tally destroyed them.

Further details of the massacre of Europeans at Cawn ore show that the victims number 88 officers, 190 privates, 190 women and children belonging to the army, and about 400 civilians. The women were stripp naked, beheaded, and thrown into a well, and their children hurled down alive upon their mangled bodies.

After recapturing Cawnpore, Gen. Havelock followed up his success with vigor, having in eight days marched 126 miles, fought four actions with Nena Sahib's army. against overwhelming odds, and taken twenty-four guns. The mutineers having voluntarily evacuated Bithoor, General Havelock burnt that place to the ground. He also assaulted and carried the town of Oonao, capturing all the guns, and then proceeded towards Lucknow, at which place the garrison still held out against the muti-

Several new mutinies had occurred at Dinapore, but it is said that the rebels were dispersed by the Europeans, who shot down 800 of them. One of the disarmed regiments in the Punjaub had also mutinied, but fled upo

In the Bombay presidency a mutiny occurred on 31st July, in a regiment stationed at Kolapore. A portion only of the troops were engaged in it, and, as a number of these were taken, it was considered that the mutiny had been

Fears were entertained of outbreaks at other stations in Bombay presidency, and European reinforcements were thrown into the suspected localities to overawe the disaf-A Mohammedan conspiracy had likewise been discov-

ered in the Bombay presidency.

Much excitement existed at Benares, towards which

city the mutineers were advancing. Sir Colin Campbell had arrived at Calcutta. INTERESTING STATEMENT OF AN AMERICAN MISSIGNARY

The Rev. Mr. Hay, the American missionary in India who escaped from Allahabad, and who sailed for New York in the Argo, had furnished the English government with the following very interesting account of the rise of the mutiny. It will be seen that Mr. Hay does

not regard the condition of British affairs very hopefully Mr. Hay is decidedly of the opinion that Delhi will not be taken before November or December. He has visited Delhi. The fort is built after the native fashion. Heavy guns would soon batter down its walls. Unfortunately, the guns sent to batter them down were cap-tured by the rebels at Phillour. When Mr. Hay left Al-lahabad the English troops before Delhi were scarcely lahabad the English troops before Delhi were scarcely able to hold their own; although always beating the mutineers in every attack, they had slightly receded from their original position. It takes nearly fifty days for troops to get to Delhi from Calcutta. Mr. Hay was seventeen days getting to the latter place from Allahabad. He got down to Calcutta in a steamboat. While he was on the voyage Sir Norman Leslie and other officers were massacred near Dinapore by Sepoys belonging to the very regiments the mutiny of which was announced on Monday by electric telegraph. The assassins of Sir Norby electric telegraph. The assassins of Sir Nor-lie were caught, tied up from the backs of elephants to a gallows, and then swung off. The soldiers

of their own regiments were made executioners, and it was boasted at the time that one of the assassins was hung by his own father, in order to show the loyalty of the regiments.

Mr. Hay says that many old East Indians foretold that these troops would ultimately mutiny, and that there could be no doubt they sympathized with the assassins of Leslie and his brother officers. Their turning executioners, and a father hauging his own son, were only a blind. They were biding their time. Mr. Hay thinks the news of the mutiny at Dinapore is had news, because it shows that the communications between Calcutta and Delhi may be interrupted. There is one thing, however, to be considered: the mutinees have no guns in the neighborhood, and they have a very wholesome dread of the steamers passing between Calcutta and Allahabad, all of which carry guns. He thinks, also, that the telegraph despatch on Monday did not contain good news generally from India. It can hardly be said that Central India is tranquillized; it must be only small portions of it. The tranquillized; it must be only small portions of it. The mutuies at Disapore and in the Bombay presidency are ominous of eal. He was twenty days in Calcutta before he left for England. During that time there had been two or three panies there, and persons living in the outskirts had taken refuge in the fort and on board the ships. Confidence, however, was restored when he left, owing chiefly to 1,700 troops from China that were landed from the Himalaya.

it was at one time fully expected that the native Moham-nedan servants would rebel in Calcutta. Numbers had

it was at one time fully expected that the native Mohammedan servants would rebel in Calcutta. Numbers had been saying to the European children of whom they had charge that ail the houses in Calcutta would soon belong to the natives. A converted Brahmin in Calcutta had been accosted by assiyes who did not know of his conversion, and was told that there would be a general rising in Calcutta, and that the troops would be assisted by the native servants in driving out the English. About 5,000 fresh troops had arrived, and been sent up the country since the mutiny broke out. They go up by steamers as far as Allahabad, which is situated at the junction of the Jumna and the Ganges. Mr. Hay, as he was proceeding to Calcutta, met Gen. Havelock and his forces going up the country. He considers that Agra must have fallen by this time, unless relieved.

Mr. Hay thinks the issuing of the greased cartridges to have iscen a great mistake. The intelligent leaders of the mutineers well understood that the greased cartridges were withdrawn, and that the government explanations were satisfactory; but the illiterate natives never were convinced that the outrage on their religion was discontinued. It was also an error to sentence the 80 high-caste men at Meerut to five years imprisonment for refusing to use the cartridges. They were all native gentlemen belonging to a cavalry regiment. The sepoys would have greased the cartridges themselves, and used sheep's fat, a material which scarcely a Mohammedan or Hindoo would have scrupled to use. The color of the paper of the cartridges being different from that which had hitherto been used, and the paper being greasy, excited suspicion and alarm.

Mr. Havs said that the British government should have

mutiny shows that its scheme has signally failed.

The missionary schools were twice as crowded as the government schools. In the former the Bible and Catechism were taught, and the schools commenced and ended with prayer, From the latter, until very recently, the Bible was excluded. The Koran and the Shaster was in the government schools; but no professor was allowed, even if requested, to explain anything with reference to the Bible, not even as a historical book. Nearly all the native professors and graduates of the government universities and schools are atheists. Their education caused them to disbelieve Paganism, and they were not encouraged to believe in Christianity. Many of them are implicated inthe present revolt.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARABIA AT NEW
YORK.—SEVEN DAYS LATER MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The European mails by the steamer Arabia reached this city this morning: The Arabia left Liverpool on the morning of the 19th of September. The intelligence she brings is of a highly-interesting character.

The Bombay portion of the Indian mail had arrived in London, with dates from Bombay to the 15th of August.

The Bombay to the 15th of August.

The Transporter of Caragement troops up in the northwest provinces. The Sikhs, Mr. Hay believes, will be faithful; at least they have no sympathy with the Mobe faithful; at least they hav THE RECAPTURE OF CAWNPOBE.

The following is taken from the Bombay Telegraph:

In our last we mentioned that General Havelock had reached Cawapore, but we were unable to give details of its capture. The column marched from its encamping ground at daylight on the morning of the 16th, and after a thirteen-miles journey halted to breakfast within two miles of the enemy's position in front of Cawapore. After resting three hours it advanced to the attack. General Havelock had with him 1,300 Europeans and about 709 or 800 Sikhs, against 13,000 mutinous sepoys, armed and disciplined in every respect like his own soldiers, and commanded by the arch fiend Nena Sahib in person.

The general, seeing the enemy's position, determined to take him in the flank. For this purpose the 78th Highlanders were sent to the front with some of the Madras fusileers on the left flank to cover the movement. Her Majesty's 64th and the remaining companies of the 84th foot, with the guns, were on the right of the column, out of the enemy's view. While performing this flank movement the highlanders and fusileers were under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, which, however, did no damage, save killing the horse of Colonel Walter Hamilton. When our troops had got properly on his flank, the columns were wheeled into line and advanced, under a heavy fire of grape, shell, and musketry, to within fifty vards before they fired a shot.

Our men then opened fire, and the 78th charged up to the muzzles of the guns and captured them—three 24-pounders—loaded as they were. Leaving them in charge, on they pressed; nothing but death could stay their avenging hands when once raised to smite. The 78th next carried a village at the point of the bayonet; this was on the night of the enemy's position, and his flank was thus completely turned. The columns then moved on to their left position after clearing the village. As soon as they got clear of the village the enemy again opened fire upon our troops from a gun he still had, when we had to lie down and wait for our artillery; but th

of no use against the enemy's big one, could be got into position.

Gen. Havelock saw at once the difficulty, and instantly gave the order to take the gun, which was done in brilliant style by the light company of the 78th under a heavy fire, which was well kept up. This ended the affair, and our victory was most complete. In the absence of cavalry the line was halted, and the General went up to the Highlanders and paid them a well-merited compliment on their performances. The whole force behaved most nobly, and every soldier was eager for the fray, and did his duty manfully. On the evening of this engagement the column encamped outside the walls of Cawnpore, and on the morning of the 17th our soldiers entered the city, Accustomed as they had been to scenes of slaughtor, the spectacle that met their eyes nearly petrified them with horror. They marched straight to a place where they were told one hundred and seventy-five women and children were confined, but on their arrival they found they had come too late! They only found the clothes of the poor victims strewn over the bloodthe poor victims strewn over the

stained ground.

The scene of this horrible catastrophe was a paved The scene of this horrible catastrophe was a paved court-yard, and one of the highlanders, in writing to a contemporary, says: "There was two inches of blood upon the pavement, and from the report that we got from the residents of the place it appears that, after we had beaten the enemy the evening previous, the Sepoys and Sowars entered the place where the unhappy victims were, killed all ladies, and threw the children alive, as well as the ladies' dead bodies, into a well in the compound. I saw it, and it was an awful sight. It appears from the bodies we saw that the women were stripped of their clothes before they were murdered." A feeling more terrible than vengeance arises in the heart at reading this, and the most reverent shudder when they think that Omnipotence could have deemed such a terrible ordeal necessary.

ary.

The history of the world affords no parallel to the ter-The history of the world affords no parallel to the terrible massacres which during the last few months have desolated the land. Neither age, sex, nor condition has been spared. Children have been compelled to est the quivering flesh of their murdered parents, after which they were literally to manufer by the laughing flends who surrounded them. Men in many instances have been mutilated, and, before their absolutely killed, have had to gaze upon the last dishonor of their wives and daughters previous to being put to death. But really we cannot describe the brutalities that have been committed; they pass the boundaries of human belief, and to dwell upon them shakes reason upon its throne.

Not a moment should be lost, and long before Christmas the whole of India will be lying at our feet. Before evacuating Cawnpore Nena Sahib blew up the magazine. He then retired upon Bithoor, to which he was followed by a portion of our troops. On arriving at the palace, however, they found that the bird had flown. They fired the place, razing it to its foundations, and carried away

On Thursday we marched against the enemy, about 6,000 strong, who were in position about five miles from Cawnpore, and this was the hardest day's work we ever had. They had six or eight guns, in two separate batte-ries. We advanced straight against them, and they poured grape and round shot into us like so many halestones, yet our loss was not very great. We lay down, and then advanced against their first battery, which was taken in fine style. I went off with a small party (about forty men) to the right flank, where the cavalry were threatening us, and some of their infantry had a strong position. We kept them at a distance with our rifles, and once, when some of the cavalry (about five hundred) came down upon us, we formed so quare, and they dred) came down upon us, we formed square, and they did not dare to come near us. This elicited great ap-plause from the general and everybody. My party then joined the main column, and we now advanced against

been aying to the European comment and any many charge that all the houses in Calcutta would soon belong to the natives. A converted Brahmin in Calcutta had been accosted by usatives who did not know of his conversion, and was told that they would be a sentent rising in Calcutta, and that the troops would be a sesisted by the native servants in driving out the English. About 5,000 fresh troops had arrived, and been sent up the country since the mutiny broke out. They go up by steamers as far as Allahabad, which is situated at the junction of the Junna and the Ganges. Mr. Hay, as he was proceeding to Calcutta, met (feu. Havelock and his forces going up the country. He considers that Agra must have fallen by this time, unless reliaved.

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Mr. Hays said that the British government: It should not have persounded the advance, and they kept up very well, but did not do us much demange, as they fired so high. They executed their battery and fied in every direction. The whole lines give the fired provident and the provident a

dered is, indeed, awful. Long tresses of hair—dre covared with blood—here and there a work-box or i

able to bury them, and pay the last honor to their remains. The few who are still living are all more or less iil, and dreadfully weak. You may imagine their delight on seeing us. They were all along in a dreadfull state of mind, as they were afraid that their servants might be tempted to betray them; but, for once, these natives did not."

From another letter, dated July 22d, we extract the ollowing: Some extra with any disclosures have yet to be made public on this matter. Names are mentioned in Calcutta of persons who it is expected will yet be compromised. It is expected that Sir Colin Campbell will proceed up to Allahabad, or some central place, where he can best superintend the disposal of troops where they are wanted.

that we got from the residents of the place, it appears that after we had besten the enemy the evening previous, the Sepoys and Sowars entered the place where the poor victims were, and killed all the ladies, and threw the children alive as well as the ladies dead bodies into a well in the compound. I saw it, and it was an awful sight. It appears from the bodies we saw that the women were stripped of their clothes before they were murdered. We have picked up three women who had fled and were protected by a native.

"Yesterday we went with a small force into Bhithoor, where the 'Nena Sahib' was, and walked into his palace without firing a shot. We fired the whole of the place, and burnt the whole of his houses and property, and took difteen guns from there. The Nena has drowned himself with his family. He had an intention of going to Lucknow, but when he got as far as the river the cavalry and infantry descreted him. They are all gone off, after destroying their arms, to their different homes."

GERAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN. The town of Belfast had, on account of the recent re-ligious riots, been proclaimed under the most stringent provisions of the "crime and outrage law." A large con-stabulary force had been ordered there, and the inhabit-ants had been called upon to deliver up the arms and am-

ants had been called upon to deriver up the arms and ammunition in their possession.

The Marquis of Lansdowne had declined the dukedom which was tendered him.

The directors of the Red Sea Telegraph Company have declined to lay down a telegraph line unless upon a guarantied rate of interest.

The Bank of England had declared a dividend of 5½ occurred to the helf coar.

The Bank of England had declared a dividend of 52 per cent. for the half year.

It is formally announced in French and German papers that the English government does not intend, for the present, to form a foreign legion.

The great Doncaster St. Leger race was won by "Imperieuse," the two favorites, Blink Bonny and Ignoramus, coming in fourth and fifth.

Admiral Keppel had been made a Knight of the Bath, and Commodore Elliott a Companion of the Bath for their exploits at Canton.

and Commodore Elliott a Companion or the exploits at Canton.

The small yacht "Charter Oak," which recently arrived at Liverpool from New York, has been disposed of by lottery. There were two hundred members at one pound The panic and failures in New York had elicited edito-

comment from the London Times, Daily News, and

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have decided to take the cable out of the Niagara and Agamemnon, and the British government have given them permission to store it in Plymouth naval dock yard until it is again needed

for practical operations.

Measures have been adopted by the company for raising

Measures have been adopted by the company for raising as much as possible of the submerged cable, and the work is to be immediately commenced.

The directors of the company recently commissioned three English engineers—namely, Mr. Penn, Mr. Field, and Mr. Lloyd (chief engineer of the steam department of the British admiralty)—to make a thorough examination of the cable, and all the appliances for submerging it, and to report the result with such recommendations for future guidance as they may deem advisable. These gentlemen, in company with Mr. Everett, the chief engineer of the Niagara, performed the duty intrusted to them, and report that with the substitution of a patent self-adjusting break for that previously used, and some modification in the paying out machinery, there is no reason to doubt that the next attempt to lay the cable will be successful.

reason to doubt that the next attempt to lay the cable will be successful.

An engineering firm have expressed their readiness to undertake to lay the cable for a stated price, with the aid of government vessels, taking all the risk. They engage that the cable shall be laid from Ireland to Newfoundland by June or July next, or they will claim no recompense, and they will pay to the company the entire cost of the cable. In the event of the cable being laid before June the stipulated price to be increased at so much per month for each month gained.

THE FINANCIAL REVULSION IN THE UNITED STATES. We copy the following from the London News of Sep-

tember 16:

The announcement of a bank and railway panic in the United States is peculiarly unwelcome at the present moment, when so depressing an influence is exercised upon commercial and monetary affairs in this country by the attempted revolution in India, and when still greater gloom reigns in France. It is a most unusual circumstance for the three greatest money markets of the world to be thus simultaneously stricken. In England, however, the quiet is merely the quiet of caution; in France it results from financial exhaustion, consequent upon a previously-inflated speculation. In America the situation presents many features analogous to that in France, but with this difference: that the rottenness is nearer the surface of things.

face of things.

We have long been familiar with the desperate haste We have long been familiar with the desperate haste of the American speculator to get rich. That speculation shall beget extravagance seems to be a law of Nature; for what is lightly earned is lightly spent. The result is witnessed in that recklessly-profuse style of living which forms so striking a feature of society both in Paris and New York. We in London are quite sober by comparison. For the root of all these we must look mainly to the facilities afforded to speculation by the modern mania for joint-stock enterprise, especially in the direction of railways. England, we may hope, has passed through ker phase of trial, and the lesson has been so bitter that there is not the slighest fear of her again exceeding prudent limits for the slighest fear of her again exceeding prudent limits for a very long period to come. In fact, the mere mention of a proposal for the construction of new railways within these islands is sufficient to make capitalists button up their pockets in haste, unless a liberal guarantee from a powerful company, or some similarly exceptional inducement, be held out.

ribers in England will scatter their money to the four winds of Heaven, and construct railways for any civ-ilized nations of the earth, but the idea of making fresh railways at home, after the experience already gained, they utterly scout. The cost of this experience is such proportion of the three hundred millions sterling and up-wards already expended as has been absolutely wasted; and a vast sum this proportion represents. Other coun-tries have yet to pay for their railway experience, and the price will probably, in many instances, be a high one. Of late years France has been repeatedly on the verge of serious financial embarrassment through investing too largely in earth-works.

the time is the "run" upon the banks; and, unfortu-nately, no very high opinion is entertained of the cau-tion of American bankers. When the market is easy, they are ever ready to lend recklessly on all kinds of railway and other securities; and when pressure arises a wholesale contraction by the banks frequently precipi-tates a crisis. It will certainly go hard at this juncture with banks that have too large a portion of their means locked up in advances on railway securities, for the fall in these has been terrific, and no progress could be made with sales under present circumstances.

be made with sales under present circumstances.

The banking history of Scotland shows the inevitable consequence of such a departure from the rules by which all banking institutions ought to be governed. But should the high-class banks weather the storm, as it is should the high-class banks weather the storm, as it is believed they will, the period of trial to the commercial community will probably be brief. More failures are un-doubtedly to be looked for, both in New York and in other cities of the Union; but there is strong ground to believe that these will be mainly confined to speculators and speculative establishments. Should this turn out to be the case, the apprehension of embarrassments on this side, and of a lengthened interruption to the course of legitimate trade, will be greatly alleviated.

THE TEHUANTEPEC DECREES .- SLOO AND GARAY GRANTS ANNULLED.—TERMS OF THE NEW PRIVILEGE.

We give below (says the New Orleans Picayu the Mexican Extraordinary translations of the decrees of the supreme government of Mexico, disposing of the right to the transit of the isthmus of Tehuantepec:

Department of Interior, [Fomento,] Colonization, Industry, and Commerce of the Mexican republic.

FIFTH SECTION. His excellency the President of the republic has transmitted to me the following decree:

Ignacio Comonfort, President of the Mexican republic, the inhabitants thereof. Know ye, that, using the powers granted to me by the plan of Ayutla, and re-modelled at Acapulco, I have thought proper to issue

modelled at Acapulco, I have thought proper to assue the following decree:

Solk article.—The privilege granted on the 5th of February, 1853, to Mr. A. G. Sloo and associates, and to the company entitled "Mixed," for the opening of inter-oceanic communication through the isthmus of Tehuan-tepec, is declared null and void; the grantees having vio-lated the obligations imposed by the decree of the above lated the obligations imposed by the decree of the above date. Wherefore, I order it to be printed, published, cir-culated, and duly carried into effect.

ulated, and duly carried into effect.

Issued in the palace of Tacubaya, September 3, 1857.

IGNACIO COMONFORT.

To the Citizen Manual Siliceo. - Communicated for you To the Citizen Manual States information and proper action.
God and Liberty! Mexico, September 3, 1857.
SILICEO.

FAITH SECTION.

His excellency the President of the republic has tran mitted to me the following decree :

The citizen Ignacio Comonfort, President of the Mexican republic, to the inhabitants thereof. Know ye, that, using the power granted to me by the plan proclaimed at Ayutla, and remodelled at Acapulco, I have thought proper to issue the following decree:

Art. 1. A privilege is conceded to the company formed in New Orleans on the 30th of July of the present year, called the "Louisiana Tehuantepec Company," for the opening of an inter-oceanic communication across the isthmus of that name, according to the conditions expressed in the present decree.

2. The company shall establish the communication by water, in the navigable part of the Coatzacoalcos, and from the point where that river ceases to be navigable shall begin the road referred to in the two succeeding articles.

ticles.

3. The company shall construct a railroad which shall be commenced in eighteen months from the date of this decree, and finish in each year a length of ten leagues, (26 miles 73g yards,) until the entire completion of the

4. Until the railroad is completed, the company shal Until the railroad is completed, the company shall keep in good serviceable order a convenient road, with the necessary bridges for the passage of carriages conveying passengers and merchandise of small weight.
 As soon as the necessary surveys are made and the plans drawn by the engineers for the line of the road, they shall be submitted to the Minister of Fomento (internal improvements) for his approval.
 The company shall build at its own cost, within two forms the company shall build at its own cost, within two.

6. The company shall build at its own cost, within two years from the completion of the railroad, the moles and dykes necessary for the line of communication in the ports of Coatzacoalcos and Ventosa, which are open for foreign commerce. It shall immediately construct such works as are necessary for discharging vessels and protecting merchandise from damage.

7. The government grants to the company the land necessary for the carriage road and railroad, the moles, dykes, warehouses, depots, stations, sheds for stages and other carriages, and hotels for passengers; but if the public land is insufficient for these purposes the company shall take lands of private proprietors, indemnifying the

snall take lands of private proprietors, indemnifying the owners according to law.

8. The company may take gratis from public lands materials necessary for the construction and preservation of the road and its appurtenances. It may also use materials from private lands, indemnifying the owners according to law.

9. The exclusive privilege of transport by the line of 3. The exclusive privilege or transport by the line of communication is granted to the company, which shall consequently have power to levy tolls, transit dues, storages, and any other dues for freight of merchandise or conveyance of passengers, but the tariff fixed by it shall not exceed fifty cents per league for each passenger, nor three cents per league for each arroba (25 pounds) of merchandise, nor 1 per cent. on the value of precious metals and league for each grant arroba for extraor arross the entire length of the and jewels for carriage across the entire length of the

10. The government shall exact no impost nor contribution of any kind, whether on the transit of merchanbut the company shall pay to the government each month twelve cents for each passenger and each package of mer-chandise carried across the general line.

During the time necessary for the construction of the road the company may import into the isthmus, free of duty, the materials, engines, iron work, carriages, and

place, it appears the time is the "run" upon the banks; and, unfortu- ducts and objects belonging to the government. It shall

ducts and objects belonging to the government. It shall also convey gratis, going and returning, the officers, troops, employees, and agents of the general government and of the States, when travelling on public service. The metals and agricultural and manufactured products of the republic shall be conveyed for twenty-five per cent. less than the tariff of prices, under regulations to be issued by the Minister of the Treasury.

19. The government shall name two of the nine directors of the company, with the same faculties and prerogatives as the other directors, and may establish a commission on the isthmus to watch the works undertaken in conformity with this privilege.

20. The following restrictions are imposed on the company: 1. It shall construct no fortress on the isthmus, nor organize an armed force of any kind, nor give passage to any armed force, national or foreign, without the express authorization of the general government. 2. It shall immediately discharge from its service any of its employees engaged in smuggling, or protecting smuggling, or who shall commit any offence, and shall aid the government in prosecuting the delinquents. 3. It shall enforce any measures designated by the general government for the purpose of compelling all passengers to obey the revenue laws of the republic.

21. The company, and all foreigners who may take part in it, whether as shareholders or by any other right which may entitle them to intervene in its operations, share in its profits, or claim any of its concessions, shall have no greater rights than Mexicans, nor any other means of enforcing them than those conceded to the latter by the laws of the republic. All questions of this kind, and those which may arise in relation to the acquisition, preservation, or loss of shares or rights in the said

means or enorcing them than those conceded to the latter by the laws of the republic. All questions of this
kind, and those which may arise in relation to the acquisition, preservation, or loss of shares or rights in the said
road shall be decided by competent national tribunals in
conformity with law. The employees and servants of the
company shall be subject to the same conditions.

22. The restrictions of the preceding article shall not
apply to disputes or differences between foreign shareholders not within the republic, for in this case such disputes may be examined and decided as if this restriction
did not exist. But these decisions of foreign tribunals
shall in no manner affect the prescriptions of this decree
nor those of the company to which the privilege is conceded, which is to be reputed Mexican for all the purposes of the concession, nor Mexican interests.

23. The company shall not transfer, alienate, nor hypothecate this privilege without previous consent of the
government, nor admit as a partner in any case any foreign government nor State.

eign government nor State.

24. The transit by the line of communication shall be free for all the inhabitants of the world; but the freight on merchandise of nations who may not make a neutrality treaty with Mexico shall be increased 25 per

25. The company shall open lists in Mexico for a pe 20. The company shall open lists in Mexico for a period of four months for subscription to its stock by Mexicans, and a third of the whole of its shares shall be reserved for that purpose; after that period the company shall be at liberty to place its shares at any point in the United States or Europe.
26. The company shall have the right to convey by its line of communication in closed bags, which shall not be opened, foreign mails; and these bags shall be sealed by the postmasters or collectors of customs.

opened, foreign mails; and these bags shall be sealed by
the postmasters or collectors of customs.

27. There is conceded to the company the exclusive
privilege of navigating the river Coatzacoalcos under the
Mexican flag during the whole time of the concession, establishing for the service of the line steamboats or ships
which shall not be bound to be provided with such officers and crews as the laws require for vessels reputed natisnal; but their captains, employees, and servants
shall be subject to the provisions of the twenty-first article of this decree. cle of this decree.

28. The privilege conceded in the foregoing article shall

28. The privilege conceded in the foregoing article shall not prevent the inhabitants, owners of plantations or other property, situated on the banks of the river, importing objects which they may need, or exporting their agricultural or manufactured products in vessels of Mexican build and under the Mexican flag.

29. The vessels of the company, used solely for conveying correspondence and merchandise for transit across the whole line, shall be free from tonnage duty.

30. The company shall convey in its vessels, free of cost, the mails which may come from any point of the republic, or may be sent from the republic to any point at which its vessels touch, receiving and delivering them in due form; in the same way it shall convey for half its tariff rates all articles the property of the government; and without charge, whether going or returning, the officers, troops, employees, and agents of the general government or of the States, when travelling on public service. Metals, and the products of the agriculture and manufactures of the republic, shall be carried for twenty-five per cent. less than the tariff price.

31. The maximum tariff of prices on the vessels of the company shall be three-fourths of that fixed for the rail-

31. The maximum tariff of prices on the vessels of the company shall be three-fourths of that fixed for the rail-road.

road. 32. If the company should require for depot or winte quarters any other port on the Pacific than Ventosa, i

quarters any other port on the Pacific than Ventosa, it shall give the preference to Acapulco.

33. The company shall appoint an agent in Mexico with the necessary powers and instructions for coming to an understanding with the general government and other authorities of the republic on all matters which refer to the obligations imposed on it by this decree.

34. This privilege shall become null and void if the company shall not comply with any of the obligations, or shall infringe the restrictions imposed in the present decree, as well as for a suspension of its work on the road for the space of four months. In any of these eyents it shall not only lose the concession, of which the Mexican government may dispose at its pleasure, but all the expenses incurred and work done on the isthmus, which shall remain for the profit of the nation; and shall also pay of \$50,000, which shall be secured to the satisfaction of the Minister of Fomento.

pay of \$50,000, which shall be secured to the satisfaction of the Minister of Fomento.

35. In case there should be any doubt or difference in the execution or interpretation of this privilege, it shall be decided by arbitrators and amicable compounders, one named by the government and the other by the company, who, before beginning their examination, shall name a third in case of disagreement. Against the decrees of these arbitrators and the umpire there shall be no appeal nor recourse whatever.

Wherefore, I order that this be printed, published, circulated, and duly enforced. Given in the National Palace of Mexico, on the 7th eptember, 1857. I. COMONFORT. To the Citizen Manuel Siliceo. -And I communicate it to yo

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WEEKLY MISCELLANY OF LITERATURE AND ART

The subjoined letter, addressed to Mr. Madison by the notorious Thomas Paine, is now for the first time published. The circumstantial account it contains of his im-prisonment in France, and release therefrom through the gency of Mr. Monroe, will be read with interest; while the allusions to Mr. Washington, (how strangely the prefix sounds to modern ears!) and the harsh epithets applies to him by one whose name has, by the common verdic of mankind, been consigned to deep and lasting infanty will excite a smile. The impotency of Paine's attack upon Christianity finds an apt parallel in his successi-efforts to traduce the character of one whose transcende virtues inspired only his envy and hatred.

It is proper to add that the italies are our own

Paris, Sept. 24, 1795.

Sin: I have borrowed two hundred and fifty French crowns of Mr. Monroe, at Paris, and, agreeably to my arrangements with him, the money is to be repaid into your hands in America, and I have given orders to Mr. Benjamin Franklin Bache to pay that sum to you upon my account. my account.

It was my intention to have returned to America the

At was my intention to have returned to America the latter end of the present year, (1795.) but the illness I now suffer prevents me. I owe this illness partly to Robespiere and partly to Mr. Washington. This perhaps may surprise you, but I have good reason for saying it.

The present convention of France was elected for the

haps may surprise you, but I have good reason for saying it.

The present convention of France was elected for the express purpose of forming a constitution, and they invited, by a public decree, the assistance of foreigners of any nation. To me they were more particular by electing me a member of the convention, and giving me, as they had done to some others, the honorary complinent of French citizen. But they required no oath of allegiance nor of any other kind from me, nor have I ever taken any. I consider a constitution as a thing distinct from laws and from the government that is to issue from it, and that a man of any nation may assist in such a work without any transfer of allegiance from the county to which he belongs. It would be otherwise if he became a part of the government afterwards, because in that case an oath of allegiance would be necessary, or would be required. My intention was to continue in France no longer than until a constitution should be established, and then return to America.

Of the violent measures that followed what is here called the revolution of the 31st May, 1793, you cannot be uninformed. Towards the latter end of December of that year a motion was made and carried to exclude foreigners from the convention, in consequence of which I was excluded. A decree had been passed some time before for putting all foreigners in arrestation who were born in any of the countries at war with France. It was on the ground of this decree that I was imprisoned, having been born in England. I had no other defence against the effect of this decree than that of being reclaimed as a citizen of America. The Americans then in Paris went to the bar of the convention for the purpose, but did not succeed. I believe, however, that their interference stopped, at least for a time, any farther measures against me. But when six or seven months had passed away, and Robespiere saw that the American government took no interest upon my account, but silently connived at my imprisonment, he ventured to go a step

the preface to the second part of the Age of Reason, to which I refer you.

The violent illness I was seized with in the Luxembourg, where I was confined, rendered the execution of this intended accusation impossible, for I was not in a condition to be removed. This preserved me until the arrival of Mr. Monroe, which happened a few days after the fall of Robespiere. The fever was then just beginning to leave me, but in too weak a state to sit up. When I was informed of the arrival of Mr. Monroe, I expected to be soon at liberty; but you will judge of my surprise when I was informed by a letter from Mr. White-sides, late of Philadelphia, that Mr. Monroe had no instructions from the President, either verbally or in writing, nor any kind of authority whatever from him, for reclaiming me as a citizen of the United States, nor for taking any interest upon my account, nor even to inquire anything about me; that the want of this authority obliged him, Mr. Monroe, to proceed with caution, lest, if he hazarded a reclamation, the committee (which was still composed of the Robespiere party) would reject it upon discovering that he was not authorized to make it. This prolonged my imprisonment from the time of Mr. Monroe's arrival, the beginning of August, to the 4th of November following, when I was liberated as a citizen of the United States of America. In the mean time, from this want of everything that was necessary to promote a state of recovery, and from the approaching cold season and the want of fuel in the prison, an abscess began to form itself on the left side, which has continued ever since. About two months ago I had considerable hopes of a cure, but since thon it has taken a malignant turn, accompanied with a fever that confines me to my chamber. I know that nature is ingenious in cures, but, seeing that up to genouph to finish the second part of the Age of Reason, and a small piece entitled Dissertation upon First Principles of Government. It would be agreeable to me to return to America. I have, however, the force he, as President, had nothing to do in the case. But he ought to have informed himself if this was the case or not; and had he made the inquiry he ought to have done, he would have found it was not the case, for I was imprisoned as a foreigner born in England, and that foreigner was a citizen of America; but had it been otherwise, it would not acquit him of ingratitude. He ought at least to have said to somebody, inquire into the case of Mr. Paine, and see if there is anything we can do for him; but Mr. Washington has not so much as done this, and his not doing it has been interpreted by Robespier into connivance at my imprisonment, and would have been fatal to me if he had lived but a few weeks longer. I ought not to have suspected Mr. Washington of treathery, but he has acted towards me the part of a cold-blooded traitor. Whether he has done this to gratify the English government, or to let me fall into destruction in France, that he and his faction might exclaim the louder against the French revolution, or whether he has hoped by my extinction he might med with less opposition in mounting up the American government, I trouble myself not to know. It is sufficient for me that I know the fact, and any reason he may give will incole him in repreach he will not easily shake off.

When I was released from the Luxembourg as a citizen of the United States of America, Mr. Monroe invited me to his house, where I have been ever since. I wrote Mr. Washington a letter by Mr. Le Caube, French consul, but, on the request of Mr. Monroe, I withdrew it, and the letter is still by me. I was the more easily prevailed upon to do this as it was then my intention to return to America the latter end of this year, 1795. I should, had I returned, have applied to Mr. Washington and Mr. Randolph for copies of any letters respecting me which they may have written, though I very well knew they have not a scrap to give. As the state of my disorder prevents my return, I have written to Mr. Washington to send me copies of such letters not; and had he made the inquiry he ought to h

I may not be prevailed upon a second time to withdraw the letter, I have sent it off unknown to any person here under cover to Mr. Bache, for, though my residence in Mr. Monroe's house makes a delicacy in the case, I cannot abridge myself of my independence on that account. He therefore knows nothing of that letter or this, otherwise than as respects the repayment of the money. As there was occasion I should write to you on that account, I have filled up the whole sheet with what you would not otherwise have been troubled with, though I have long felt a wish to make somebody acquainted with the case, for I know that when men have done injustice, as I conceive Mr. Washington has done by me, they are apt to do more to justify the first.

As to your national affairs—I mem those contrived and conducted in the dark chamber of the American government—there will, I think, be some explosion by-and-by. They do not conduct matters with that candor and uprightness that is necessary to preserve and secure national character. America is fust fulling into disestem. The ministers of the neutral powers that are here—I mean Sweden and Demmark—speak of her with reproach as having no stable character. I know not how France will construct the treaty of Mr. Jay, but the prevailing opinion is that it is an attempt to throw America into the scale of the coalesced powers. I think the States will see the necessity of shortening the time of the Senate and new modelling the executive department. It is too much on the plan of Engrospan courts, and Mr. Washington, is too food of or snortening the time or the Senate and new-modelling the executive department. It is too much on the plan of European courts, and Mr. Washington is too food of playing the old courtier.

Remember me to Mr. Jefferson.

THOMAS PAINE.